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neither do we endorse all they say.

Correspondence on living topics is solicited
but to have attention must be brief.

Communications for publication must be
accompanied with the writer's name.

Not necessarily for publication, but a
guarantee of good faith.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Remove Purvis.

Morality and reform must rule.

Dr. Francis and ex-trustee Henry
Johnson have been appointed
to succeed Bully Brooks and Dr.
Purvis.

The Freedmen's hospital should
have a colored man at the head of
it.

* We wonder how Bully John
Brooks feels to be succeeded by
his superior Henry Johnson?

We raise our hat and bid fare-
well to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick
Douglass and wish them both a
happy voyage and a safe return.

Subscribers are requested to call
at the office and pay their subscrip-
tion or pay the collector when he
calls.

Notwithstanding the earthquake
this week the BEE was not moved.
It concluded that God was warning
the southern democrats to treat the
Negro right.

The removal of Col. Kelly as
commander of the Capital City
Guards, may be justifiable, but
we are inclined to believe that the
removal was rather hasty. We
know what service Col. Kelly has
been to the command.

The most notorious piece of
forgery was a letter sent to the
Commissioners with our name
signed to it. As the Commissioner
knew our hand writing it was
readily pronounced a forgery.

The charge that Dr. Francis
was controlled by Brooks and
Cook was soon made plain to the
District Commissioners. Dr. Francis
doesn't belong to any clique or
ring.

Among the many officials who
called on Recorder Matthews to
congratulate him upon his good
fortune was, Hon. D. M. Conville,
the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.
Mr. M. Conville has been out-
spoken in his desire to see the col-
ored people fairly treated by the
present administration, claiming
as he has said to many colored
men, that complete emancipation
will be enjoyed by the colored
people only when they show a dis-
position to seek friends among all
parties. He was among the first
to call on Mr. Matthews and in this
he has shown the sincerity of his
often expressed convictions.

FOR SECRETARY LEMAR'S EYES.

The removal of Dr. Purvis from
the schools, is an evidence that
was a failure. Now if Secretary Le-
mar will remove him from the Freed-
men's Hospital, he will be thanked
by many colored people. Dr. Purvis
has no more business at the
head of the hospital for colored
people than Jeff. Davis has to be
a female nun.

THE LIBERIAN MISSION.

The diplomatic service in the
Republic of Liberia was establish-
ed by an act of congress in 1862
which authorizes the appointment
of a minister resident and consul
general by the President of the
United States.

The four ministers that have been
appointed to the Liberian Mission
were J. Milton Turner, Jno. H.
Smythe, Rev. Henry Highland Gar-
net and Moses L. Hopkins.

The first two named gentlemen
served eight years with credit to
the government and are now living
in good health and circumstances
and esteem of their fellow
countrymen. Revs. Garret and
Hopkins served the diplomatic
service but a few months each,
having succumbed to the inevitable
and dreaded African fever.

It is the scourge of malarial fevers
in Liberia which makes the office
of American minister to Liberia
a "go begging" as but few citizens
here care to risk the attack of fevers
which so often prove fatal to
the unacclimated. So that as be-
tween the official dignity and
salary proffered in the one hand and
the death bed on the other the
majority of patriots willing to
serve their country for a "good
round sum" cast their wistful eyes
to some more favored clime.

The government is at present
represented in Liberia by the vice
consul. No one seems to know who
the lucky or unlucky successor to
Mr. Hopkins will be. The Wash-
ington Sunday Capital says Rev.
E. E. Smith of N. C. will probably
succeed the late minister.

But the President is away troll-
ing for trout in the mountain
streams and lakes of New York and
the vacancy will not be filled until
after his return to the White House.

COLORED CAR DRIVERS TO SUPERSEDE STRIKERS.

Mr. H. Price Williams of this
city has received an order from the
officers of the Belt line of Street
Railroad Co. in New York to secure
a few hundred laborers to be em-
ployed as car drivers and stable
men in the service of the said com-
pany. The cause of this order is
on account of the strike of the car
drivers and stable men lately in
the employ of the Belt line company
and the management proposes to
supply their places with new men.
It is understood that the new men
to supply the places of the strikers
will be colored men. They are to
go at once and enter upon their
work. This step will naturally
arouse the animosity of the strikers
and according to past experience
a row will be planned to stop the
new men from going to work.

The fact of their being colored
will not abate the opposition of
the strikers. On the other hand
their color may intensify the bit-
terness against those who are to
take their places.

We believe that labor has rights
which capital is bound to respect
and can sympathize with all classes
of working men who are striving
to receive a fair day's wages for a
fair day's work. In doing so it is
their right to refuse to contract to
work for less than fair wages.
It is also the right of the colored
men who are to supersede the
strikers to contract for wages
which they may consider as fair
and proceed to work.

But we would not have it that
the colored man can always be ac-
counted upon as "cheap laborers"
like the Chinaman to under work
the white laborers of this country.

It would be preferred if our col-
ored working men would uphold
the dignity and value of labor the
same as the whites, especially since
they have been admitted into fel-
lowship with the labor organiza-
tions of the country.

WHAT RECOMMENDS US?

By reference to any dai-
ly paper it may be seen how
prominently the doings of
the depraved of the race
are shown up, but on the other
hand, it may be seen what a sub-
dued light is thrown upon the mis-
doings of the white race. For
nearly ten generations the colored
race in this country was held to
numerated toil. Many slave
holders were too parsimonious or too
pusillanimous to give their over-
worked slaves sufficient to eat,
herb compelling them to procure
the products of their own labor to
keep from starving. This thing
should be to the mind by those
who are so ready to paint the
whole race black for the misdeeds
of such miscreants as have too
deeply inherited the bad propen-
sities which were enforced by un-
favorable circumstances upon their
oppressed and entangled to be whole-
sely affected by only twenty
years of liberty. This much is
due in palliation of the many
charges which a certain class of
colored people have to answer.

But we would most earnestly
impress upon this class of colored
people that they should throw
away all remembrances of the past
and nullify heredity itself. They
should set their mirage of moral

excellence so high that though it
it forever recedes they may forever
pursue.

The colored man is no wor-
than the white man. Indeed,
when we compare him with pesti-
lential surroundings out of which
he has recently come, he has made
greater progress than his white
brother similarly situated. And
yet it is a potent fact that entirely
too many colored people have legal
business before Judge Harper in
the Police Court. It is here that
the prejudiced chronicler extracts
the warp and woof of the materi-
al out of which a gangrene of
public sentiment is woven against
the colored man. We must not
aim to be as good but to be better
than the white man, if we hope
to be rated as even tolerable citi-
zens.

OUR PARTING SHOT.

Hon. Fred. Douglass leaves
Washington on next Monday to
make a brief sojourn in the cities
of the east after which he has ar-
ranged to sail for Europe on the
15th inst. It has been about thirty
years since Mr. Douglass visited
Great Britain. It was then he
went on a mission in behalf of his
suffering and enslaved race in
America to secure the sympathy
of England in the abolition move-
ment of that period. During that
visit he electrified the English,
Scotch and Irish people with the
power of his eloquence in his
championship of freedom's cause.
He there cemented friendship,
which has never been broken and
in many cases correspondence has
been continued until now.

He returns now to join in the
reunion of his many friends and
acquaintances, in the 70th year of
his age and in the full vigor of
his manhood, crowned with hono-
rable distinction. He does not go
as an abolitionist of ante bellum
days but to give to his former
supporters across the deep blue
sea an account of his faithful
stewardship and to congratulate
Englishmen that the ideas of hu-
man liberty as promulgated by
Clarkson and Wilberforce and
Brougham have wrought miracles
in America in transforming the
country once scourged with slavery
into freedom's paradise.

The people of Washington, in-
dulge in the hope that he may re-
alize, in the fullest measure, his
happiest anticipations to be deriv-
ed from a change of air and cli-
mate, and scenery and contact
with the people and institutions on
the continent of Europe.

Mr. Douglass has been among
the people of Washington so long
and has been identified with so
many public, social, literary and
racial interests that his absence
even for a few months will be felt
with regret here. In taking leave
of this distinguished American his
multitudes of friends in this city
and throughout the country wave
the "kerchief of farewell" and "God
speed" and pray that his good ship
may safely return him to his home
refreshed, invigorated and bring-
ing with him the benedictions of
the people with whom he will so
journe on the other side of the At-
lantic.

THE YOUNG CITIZEN.

The young colored voter of to-
day, who is called upon to exer-
cise the duties of citizenship, will
be hampered by no such circum-
stances and embarrassments as
those which surrounded the voter
of days gone by. He will have a
history to consult—one in which
may be found the acts of both
parties as they related to the colored
people—for a basis of operation.
In addition to this, he has the
present attitude of both parties
toward the colored citizen as a
means of determining as to how
far and in what respect and direc-
tion the parties have changed.
He may look back upon the early
history of the republican party
with feelings of admiration.

From 1848 to 1875, he finds
three of the noblest acts which
ever characterized a party—Re-
construction Acts, Emancipation
and the Civil Rights Bill.
Moreover, he finds that the Exe-
cutive, who represented the party,
in order to maintain the rights
and liberties of the new citizen—
found it necessary and wise to call
into requisition the military forces
of the government. He finds that
as many as half a dozen colored
men at a time sat in the halls of
Congress; the machinery of state
governments judiciously manipu-
lated by colored men and here and
there and everywhere, he finds

that champions are ready and wil-
ling to espouse his cause. He
finds that Lincoln, Grant, Sumner,
Wilson, Wade, Sherman, Butler
and scores of others were ready
to lend him succor and encourage-
ment, to strengthen his arm and
advance his progress.

During the same period, he
finds that the democratic party
was his bitterest antagonist. It
opposed Reconstruction; it sought
to nullify and destroy enfranchise-
ment and it declared the Civil
Rights Bill revolutionary and
void. It strove to keep in fetters
the new citizen by inventions of
every description. It resorted to
the shot gun policy, the tissue bul-
let and at last the counting out
policy. It was not a surprise to
our young voter that the colored
people, during that period held to
the grand old party.

But our young voter pursues his
history a little further. He finds
that the ink with which the Civil
Rights Bill was engrossed had
hardly dried, before the former
friends of the new citizen began
to change their mind as to his
rights and liberties. The great
north had changed its mind on
the question of the right of the
majority to rule—at the south
this led to the abolishment of the
militia of Mississippi, whereby the
gates of persecution were opened
wide, through which the former
master butchered, bulldozed and
brutalized the once protected citi-
zen. This party disgrace was fol-
lowed by the nullification act of
Hayes, which had the effect to
overturn the organized and legiti-
mate state governments of South
Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.
Thus, in less than six months,
four governments were wrested
from their proper authority and
the colored voter left to "root or
die" under a condition of things
which was brought about by no
fault of their own. Having crush-
ed the ambition and power of the
colored people to govern them-
selves in the states where they
were in the majority, the party
leaders began to lay schemes to
stifle the voice of the new citizen.
They began to say that he had no
right to have an equal say in the
national convention and to take
equal part in the councils of the
party. And had it not been for the
fact that certain important inter-
ests to white politicians would
have been affected, the represen-
tation of the colored voters of the
south would have been cauled and
practically destroyed. Then
came the nullification of the Civil
Rights Bill and the failure on the
part of republicans to advocate
adequate means of relief. Then
the failure of Mr. Blaine to pay
attention to the rights of colored
people when he was seeking the
office of President and his misera-
ble dickering with the public con-
science on the same subject, after
he was defeated. Lastly the re-
jection of a colored man nominat-
ed for office, simply because of his
color.

All this the young colored voter
has read of and acts as a means of
enlightenment and a basis for
judgment and affiliation. He finds
that the sentiment of both parties
is about the same, as regards the
colored people. It savors of an ac-
knowledgment on their part, of
certain rights which, under profit-
able condition, they would will-
ingly protect; but that the colored
voter must shift for himself, make
his own terms, exercise his own
intelligent discrimination and seek
such combinations as will promote
the welfare of the colored people.

The young voter understands that
he is the ward of no party, the
tool of none, but that he has been
told, and fully appreciates the fact,
that he must be a man, to act as
other good and conscientious men,
exercising favors only when they
are sought as other men seek
them and withheld for the same
reasons that they are withheld
from other men. Taking up the
present attitude of the parties to-
ward him, the young voter has
every reason to be proud. He
finds a moderate degree of good
feeling in both parties. He sees
that in Kansas, the democrats are
willing to try a colored man for
Auditor. He finds that the Prohi-
bitory party can also stomach a
colored man in the same state on
its ticket. He finds that the same
party in Pennsylvania can see the
propriety of placing a colored man
on its ticket for congressman at
large and in whichever direction,
he turns he can see a disposition
on the part of all parties to treat
him according to merit. On the
whole, if we give the young col-

ored voter a chance, he will clear
the way so that colored voters can
vote, have their votes counted,
and help to count them; and with-
out fear or favor act in an intelli-
gent, manly, consistent and pro-
gressive manner.

OUR NEW SCHOOL TRUS- TEES.

Commissioner W. B. Webb,
who has the management of our
Public schools, has made two ap-
pointments of gentlemen on the
board of school trustees. Mr.
Henry Johnson, to succeed Mr.
John H. Brooks, whose resignation
was requested by Mr. Webb; and
Dr. John R. Francis. Mr. John-
son is a man of ability and most
undoubtedly the best man that
could have been selected to succe-
ed Mr. Brooks. He has a thorough
knowledge of the public schools,
and he will always be found look-
ing out for their better govern-
ment. Dr. Francis, is a young
man of education, whose appoint-
ment like Mr. Johnson's meets
the hearty approval of the people.
Dr. Francis is known to us all,
whose merit has been recognized
by a Commissioner, whom we all
love, honor and respect. Mr.
Webb, as well as Mr. Wheatley,
has the interest of the people at
heart, especially our public schools
which are above everything else
in a Christian community. We
are confident with such men as
Prof. Gregory, Johnson and Fran-
cis on our school board, that har-
mony and the interests of the
parents will be observed.

There are many reforms needed
in our schools which should be
considered by the trustees. Our
High and Normal schools should
be looked after and placed upon
the same basis as the white schools.
We believe that our trustees will
attend to that. A better janitor's
system should be inaugurated.
There are a few colored janitors in
our schools, who believe they own
the institutions, and often give
insults to teachers, when they are
requested to do things in the
schools. The course of study
should demand the immediate at-
tention of our school board. We
don't want any more Brookism,
bullyism and the like in our
schools. Now gentlemen go to
work and improve the system.
Mr. Commissioners you have our
thanks.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

Editor of the BEE:

Will you, in
fairness, allow me space for a few
lines in your much read paper?
In your last issue I noticed an ar-
ticle reflecting upon the Alumni
Association of Howard University.
The article written by an anony-
mous scribe is in bad taste, as a
perversion of fact usually is. Any
alumnus of Howard University,
who would be so indiscreet as to
turn the funeral of his fellow into
an occasion of personal bick-
ering, gives color to the suspi-
cion that his opinion like his
signature is an unknown quantity.
There is not the slightest differ-
ence between the older and young-
er members of the association; on
the other hand the younger mem-
bers gladly follow the guidance of
their elders; nor have they ever
suffered for the lack of efficient
leadership. The unknown indi-
vidual has a right to hold whatever
personal opinion he chooses to,
but when he speaks for others he
should represent them with decent
fairness.

I am, sir, yours with courtesy,
Kelly Miller.
Howard Univ., Sept. 1, '86.

RE UNION OF NEGRO VETER- ANS.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 1, 1886.
Editor of BEE:

Dear Sir:—Recognized as you
are, to be the ablest editor of the
colored journals of the day, I am
not a little surprised to see your
brilliant pen sleeping in its holder
when a matter of National impor-
tance to the Negro race needs your
assistance viz: The first re-union of
Negro veterans of the late war, to
be held at Dayton, Ohio Sept. 22nd
23rd and 24th. It is a well known
fact that you are always first and
foremost in all efforts for the ele-
vation of your race and I feel sat-
isfied that if your personal attention
is once directed to the event above
named your influence will be felt
in this as it has in many other
questions of importance to our race.
This re-union is the first meeting
of the kind that has ever been called
and for many and obvious rea-

sons is deserving of especial at-
tention. Isaac B. Burton, Esq., of
Dayton, Ohio, is one of the prime
movers and he advises me that one
of the objects in view to be attain-
ed is the establishment of a Nation-
al Association of Negro ex-soldiers
and sailors. Among the many
questions of mutual interest that
will be taken up for discussion;
how to procure the government
and bounty lands due our comrades
veterans of the late war; what will
be the best efforts that he can
make for mutual advantage and
assistance, not only to our old com-
rades; but with a view to improv-
ing the prospects of the coming
generations. We hope also to be
able to establish a fund with which
to form our industrial university.

Very truly,
GEO. D. DRAHAM.

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100 doz. Embr. Scarfs and Four
in Hands; value 25c., reduced to
19c. 3 for 50c.
100 doz. all-silk scarfs in teels
and flats; value 50c.; reduced to 25c.
50 doz. fancy sets Collars and
Cuffs, size 13 1/2 to 17, 50c.
100 doz. fancy French Percale
Shirts, all sizes, (choice patterns,) 3
collars and 1 pair cuffs, \$1.50.
20 doz. brilliant Black Lisle Half
Hose (fast colors); value \$1; 50c.
20 doz. Shawknit Black Balbrig-
gan Half Hose (fast colors), 50c.
50 doz. solid mode shades and
stripes with white feet, full regular
made Half Hose, value 50c.; reduced
25c.
50 doz. dark lisle Half Hose, pin
stripes, full regular made Half
Hose, value 50c.; reduced 25c.
Large lot of all-silk Windsors in
spots and checks, 25c.
50 doz. White Shirts, 14 to 17,
Cluett's make, unlaundered, with
patent Gusset's back and sleeves,
85c. or 6 for \$5.
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